



BY COURIER.

A despatch arrived from Calgary by courier on Saturday evening, with news that a fight had occurred about 15 miles west of Battleford, between Otter's forces and Poundmaker's, with the result that the former were compelled to retreat to Battleford with considerable loss.

On Sunday evening the following despatches arrived and were posted up:

REGINA, May 6.—Inspector Dowling, Calgary: Otter had fight at Poundmaker's reserve. Reported killed one hundred Indians. Otter's loss eight killed and twelve wounded. Signed, E. DEWDNEY.

REGINA, May 8.—Inspector Dowling, Calgary: Otter's column engaged Poundmaker and Stonies at 4:20 Tuesday morning, fought them for seven hours and demolished camp. Indians had about five hundred men and lost, killed and wounded, one hundred. Had about forty half-breeds with them. Signed, E. DEWDNEY.

A CALGARY Herald extra of the 10th gives an account of a skirmish between Middleton's forces and the rebels at Gabriel's crossing of the South Branch, which took place probably on the 9th. Middleton's forces were advancing on both sides of the river, with three steamboats in the river. The rebels had an entrenched position in some woods and houses near the crossing on the east side. They were shelled out of the houses by B battery and the Winnipeg field battery, and took refuge in a ravine. While the fight was going on an attempt was made by the rebels to get possession of two of the cannon and a Gatling gun. A large force of them suddenly appeared out of a ravine and rushed for the guns. They were within thirty or forty yards when Capt. Howard, who had charge of the Gatling, turned it on them and opened fire, dispersing them with great slaughter. B battery lost one man killed, one was run over by a gun carriage, and two of the scouts were wounded.

LOCAL.

RIVER rising.

Snow Friday morning.

SEEDING is well over.

SALMON trout and sturgeon fishing are good in the river now.

SEVEN more flat-boats are to be built for the transport of supplies.

PA-KAN's band of Whitefish lake Indians have taken to the woods.

BUTTER and eggs are at their old prices, 50 cents per lb. and dozen.

A HOSPITAL is being fitted up in the fort. The boat shed will be used.

THE ground is getting very dry, and crop is beginning to require rain.

F. D. WILSON has rented J. McAuley's new house and is fencing the lot.

EIGHT and ten cents a pound is the freight rate now asked from Calgary.

THE flat-boats tied up at Holland's point, Clover bar, on Thursday night.

A TELEGRAPH line is to be constructed at once from Calgary to Edmonton.

THE Indians are preparing to hold a third dance shortly at Riviere Qui Barre.

STEELE's scouts were at Saddle lake at last accounts. They had seen no Indians.

INSPECTOR Griesbach, of the Mounted Police, has been made a major of militia.

STURGEON is the 24th district organized under the North-West school ordinance.

A telegraph line along the frontier will probably be constructed by government.

L. KELLY has commenced the erection of a dining hall in rear of his saloon, frame, one story, 30 by 26.

HONORS are being showered on Major General Middleton. Lieut.-Governor Dewdney has made him a North-West J. P.

THERE are rumors of Indians having been seen near town every night lately, with not the best intentions it is to be feared.

Fifty teams pulled out for Victoria on Tuesday evening last, accompanied by Capt. Wright, transport and supply officer.

MESSRS. D. H. Macdowell, of Prince Albert, and T. W. Jackson, of Qu'Appelle, members of the North-West council, have been made J. P's.

Reported that Persia has offered Britain 50,000 troops in the event of a war with Russia.

Mr. SCOLLEN, brother of Rev. Father Scollen, of Battle river mission, arrived from Calgary on Tuesday last.

H. T. McPHILLIPS has been appointed assistant inspector of weights and measures for Edmonton district.

A telegraph line is being constructed from Swift Current to the crossing of the South Branch.

LABOUCAN's, of Battle river, have removed their fur and some of their goods to Edmonton for safety.

Big Bear's location is as much a mystery at the present time as the present location of the last comet.

PERCY HENDERSON, the BULLETIN carrier boy, had his arm broken last week by a kick from a vicious horse.

It is said that those of the Indian bands around Edmonton who want to fight are going south, while those who do not are going to the woods.

THE party engaged to repair the telegraph line to Battleford did not go out as expected. Instead they were employed as scouts to go towards Ft. Pitt.

MESSRS. Tuckett & Sons, tobacco manufacturers, make a practice of giving a pound of tobacco, at Winnipeg, to each volunteer on his way westward.

R. MACKENZIE, a Red Deer settler, recently saw, while out looking for horses, an Indian mounted on a police horse, armed with an express Winchester.

S. B. LUCAS, Indian agent at Bear's hill, with his staff of assistants, left for Peace hills last week. Matters are not any more settled there than they should be.

ON Thursday night last two mounted men rode up to the fort and were challenged by the sentry, but made no reply. Before the guard arrived they had galloped off.

It may be worth remarking that the Indians had news of Otter's defeat on Friday afternoon, showing that their courier service discounts our railways and telegraphs.

TWELVE of the mounted rifles under command of Lieut. Dunne left for Red Deer on Tuesday, to return with the second detachment of the Winnipeg Light Infantry.

THE writs for the North-West council election, which should have arrived by last mail, failed to connect. However, North-West council matters are at a discount now.

J. Sinclair is head pilot of the flat-boats, and E. Nagle, O. Osborne, Dan Macrae and another man are engaged as river scouts to precede the flatboats, in canoes—most dangerous work.

THE Calgary Herald has been bought out by a company, of which Mr. Cayley, one of the late proprietors, is a member, Messrs. Braden & Armour, the original proprietors, retiring.

DAN Carey, of St. Albert, who intended to start with the supply train to Victoria on Wednesday (6th) had one of his horses accidentally stabbed with a bayonet and was unable to go.

THE great question is Will Big Bear fight? The general impression is that he will. He is said to be camped in Snake hills, between Victoria and Saddle lake, waiting to gobble the soldiers.

COL. OCIMET, of the 65th, arrived from Calgary on Thursday last, accompanied by A. Macdonald, of Calgary. He will be in command of Edmonton and the district south as far as Calgary.

E. NAGLE and partner returned from the woods up the river on Saturday last. The Stonies who had gone to the woods were thick around them when they left and were hungry and saucy.

THE courier who arrived from Calgary on Friday morning reported that No. 4 company of the light infantry would be at Battle river on Thursday night. They will probably be here on Sunday or Monday.

MCDONOUGH & Cummings have the contract for carrying on the courier service between Calgary and Edmonton. Mr. McDONOUGH left for Calgary on Friday. The service is to be once every 48 hours.

ON Wednesday night a shot was fired from the south side of the river on the sentry who was doing guard on the flat-boats moored below the fort. The bullet struck a stone near the sentry. It is not known who fired the shot.

REMOVED that Poundmaker is in the Blackfeet camp, trying to drum up reinforcements. If this is the case he has likely been getting the worst of it at Battleford, and if he has he is all the less likely to get the desired reinforcements.

THE Indian report of the fight between Otter's forces and Poundmaker's at the latter's reserve says that four Indians were killed and nine wounded, and that the troops were compelled to retire with heavy but unknown loss. Peter Ballendine was with the troops.

THE garrison at Battle river is in the H. B. store near the crossing, that at Peace hills in the government farm house, that at Red Deer, in R. McLellan's house. Persons travelling light can now camp under military protection every night from Edmonton to Red Deer.

MAJOR Griesbach and seven police from Ft. Saskatchewan, and Major Hutton with 35 men of the Alberta mounted rifles, left on Tuesday morning for Battle river settlement, to arrest some parties there against whom complaints had been laid. They were expected back last night.

ABOUT seventy-five stand of rifles arrived with the infantry detachment last Sunday, and some fifty revolvers. The rifles are for the use of the teamsters now lying at Victoria. The revolvers have been issued to officers and others in the force. They are a beautiful weapon. Colt's improved nickel-plated, with long barrel. Will kill at 200 yards.

WINNIPEG takes a very creditable part in dealing with the North-West rebellion. The 90th, 91st and 92nd battalions, numbering 900 men in all, have been chiefly raised in Winnipeg and vicinity, as well as a field battery and a troop of cavalry, making over 1,000 men. Besides, they are all well to the front, and certain to get plenty of fighting.

WORK was commenced on Thursday morning last on the construction of a telegraph line to Peace hills. P. Macdonald and a force of ten men will do the work under the orders of Capt. Hamilton. A large amount of wire and other telegraph material which has been lying here for some time for us: on the proposed new line eastward will be used.

THE Alberta and Athabasca railway company asks incorporation with power to run a railway, standard gauge, from some point on the C. P. R. between Calgary and Crowfoot creek, crossing the Saskatchewan near Edmonton, to the Athabasca; also to construct telegraph and telephone lines and operate steamers on the Red Deer, Saskatchewan and Athabasca rivers. H. G. Beard, G. T. Jackson, W. W. Huntington, J. S. McEwen, L. Sands, A. T. H. Williams, R. P. Russell, A. G. Nettleton, S. P. Snider, and C. C. Colby are the incorporators. The works are to be commenced within two and finished within six years.

Although apparently contradictory the despatches of Saturday and Sunday evening may be reconciled on the supposition that a reconnoitering party sent out by Otter was driven back, and that he taking advantage of the information thus gained, and of the Indians feeling secure in their victory, surprised them in camp and downed them badly. If the intelligence department of Her Majesty's field forces in the North-West had not worked up such a reputation as first-class heavy weight, single-handed liars, the later despatches would be received with a great deal more confidence and satisfaction by the general public.

ON Thursday afternoon the detachment of the light infantry embarked on the flat boats lately constructed, and commenced their progress down the river. Nos. 2, 3 and 5 companies, with the police detachment and the cannon embarked on the five boats which had been built at the H. B. mill. No. 1 company marched through town to the boats lying at Hardisty & Fraser's mill, where they embarked. Most heartfelt wishes were expressed that they might down Big Bear and mete out to him and his gang that punishment they so richly deserve. It was a noble sight to see the boys who had come so many weary miles to revenge the death of the innocent—holding their lives cheap as they—march away singing and smiling as they went. God speed and protect them and grant them success.

A BILL has been introduced in parliament which provides that after the 1st of January next a bushel shall be determined by weighing, unless conveniences for weighing are not available, or unless a bushel by measure is specially agreed upon in writing. The weight of a bushel of the following articles is: Wheat, peas, beans, clover seed, potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets and onions, 60 lbs.; Indian corn and rye, 56 lbs.; flax seed, 50 lbs.; barley, timothy seed and buckwheat, 48 lbs.; hemp seed, 44 lbs.; castor beans, 40 lbs.; malt, 36 lbs.; oats, 34 lbs.; blue grass seed, 14 lbs.; bituminous coal, 70 lbs. After the same date every hermetically sealed case of food shall have the name and address of the packer, the weight of the contents of the can and the year in which it was packed legibly stamped thereon.

WHEN the news of the Saddle lake outbreak was first sent to Calgary, on April 8th, it was accompanied by an urgent request for men and arms. The men have arrived, but the arms have not, although more than a month has passed. There have not yet arrived enough arms to equip the teamsters of the wagon train, to say nothing of the settlers of the district. Of course both settlers and teamsters should provide themselves with arms. But they had not done so, and since the commencement of the trouble could not do so. It is surely to the government's interest that settlers and teamsters and every one should be in as good a position to protect themselves as possible. The better able they are to protect themselves the less tax they will be on the protecting power of the troops. It is surely cheaper and better policy to give a man a gun with which to protect himself than to hire a man with a gun to protect him.

ON Tuesday night last a man named St. Germain, a Red River half-breed, who has been residing for some time at Battle river settlement, was arrested on suspicion of being an emissary of Riel's. He had arrived that evening, and his horse and buckboard were still on the south side of the river. He was found in a tent by Adjutant Constantine. He failed to give a straight account of himself, but disclaimed any connection with Riel. He was held in custody all Wednesday and Wednesday night without anything incriminating being found with him. On Wednesday afternoon a rumor became current that he was to be shot at day-break on Thursday morning. This came to his ears, and in the morning he made a confession admitting himself to be an emissary of Riel, and implicating other parties resident in the neighborhood. On the strength of this L. Gurneau was arrested, and after an examination by the officers, both men were held for trial before Judge Rouleau. They were taken to Ft. Saskatchewan on the flatboats on Thursday afternoon.

A LETTER received here from H. S. Young, in charge of the H. B. store at Lac la Biche, dated May 4th, says that on Mr. Young's arrival there from Edmonton he found that the place had been raided by the Indians of Kiquanum's Beaver lake band, incited by ten of Big Bear's scouts. The store had been left in charge of Pat Pruden, who stood the Indians off as well as he could, but they cleared everything out, including about \$13,000 worth of fur, a great deal of which was destroyed. Big Bear's men had orders to kill Mr. Young had been there, as he, with Peter Erasmus, was blamed for having kept Pa-kan from joining Big Bear. Mr. Young asks for military protection, as Big Bear's men said they were coming back in stronger force to raid the whole settlement and kill every one who would not join them. The Beaver lake Indians are very penitent and express great regret for what they have done, fearing that they will be punished. A home guard has been organized for the protection of the Mission and other places by the residents. Some of the people are on islands in the lake, and some, including Mrs. Young, have gone down La Biche river towards the Athabasca. No crop has been put in, nor will there be any unless troops are stationed there.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—\$5 REWARD.—Near Major Hutton's camp, an American open-faced watch; filled chain. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving the article at the BULLETIN office. T. H. DUNNE.

STRAY.—Swam from lower camp to south side, a week or ten days ago, a bay mare, with two white hind legs; has had hoof disease for some time; no brand; about 12 hands high; in starving condition. Owner can get her by calling at military camp, proving property and paying charges. WM. HURLEY.

AUCTION SALE.

BOOKS, Handsomely bound. STATIONERY, Including a large variety of writing paper, envelopes, etc., etc. FANCY GOODS, Maps, etc., etc., etc.

Sale to commence on Thursday next in old Free Mason's hall at 10 o'clock a.m., without reserve.

GEO. A. BLAKE,

Auctioneer.

The above was postponed on account of the Indian troubles.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MAY 15, 1885.

SEVERAL settlers who at first were charged \$2 an acre for their pre-emption have had the price reduced to \$1.

ONE reason why Gen. Strange is occasioned surprise and regret by the non-appearance of the names of the petitioners for a larger garrison on the roll of the Edmonton Home Guard, is that the aforesaid Home Guard is supplied with arms which the general himself has declared to be so useless as to cause the disbandment of the volunteer company first organized to use them, immediately on his arrival here; and further, as he said, the period of emergency for which it was enrolled was past. Another reason is that people looked to his rather expensive military expedition for protection in their ordinary pursuits, or at least that it would be competent to protect itself. It never struck them that the small force of unarmed men and the large force of women and children now in the settlement would be looked to to protect its base of supplies.

Time was, and not very long ago either, when the fact of a man being a British subject was sufficient passport through the Indian country of the North-West, especially on the Saskatchewan, while on the contrary everything belonging to, or savoring of the United States was looked upon with distrust and dislike. But times are sadly changed. Some weeks ago eight Indians paid a visit to Barnett's place, a mail station on the Edmonton and Calgary trail between Wolf creek and Blind river. They were in warlike array, and Barnett feared for his life. On their arrival one of the first questions they asked him was, if he was a ke-che-mo-ke-man (long knife, or Yankee). He replied that he was. They then said they would not injure him, as they had no quarrel with the Yankees. It was only the mo-ne-as-uk (greeney's, Canadians) they were after. And again when the Indians were riding the H. B. store at Battle river, Mr. Taylor, who was in charge, asked them if they intended to raid Colman's (or I. G. Baker's) store nearby. The Indians replied, No; that Colman's goods were from the States and they would not injure them on that account. Knowing the Indian policy that has been pursued by the United States government, what must that of Canada have been to have produced such a change of sentiment in the Indian mind in a few years?

THE question, Which is the best weapon for North-West service? is agitating the eastern Canadian papers just now. The trouble is that there are so many to choose from. There is a very general impression that the Snider-Enfield is out of date, and should be replaced by some improved weapon. While the contrary idea is that the Snider, being the simplest and strongest in construction, and good enough every other way, should be retained. In its day it was probably the best weapon made, but it is now excelled in rapidity, accuracy and range by many others, especially the Martini Henry, the present weapon of the British infantry. While it would be very proper to purchase any new rifles that may be required of the improved pattern, until the volunteers are trained to use the Snider to the limit of its service there would be no very great object in changing it for the Martini Henry for infantry use. For infantry service the difference in the ability to handle the weapon is much greater than the difference in the service in any of the standard breech-loaders. So far the mounted men have generally been supplied with the express Winchester which replaced the old Snider carbine in the police some years ago, and this rifle finds many opponents on the ground that it is unsafe and very liable to get out of order. There may be other weapons to beat the Winchester, but one thing is certain, for cavalry use a repeating rifle is necessary and far superior for actual service to a breech loader, and it can not be as simple as a single shot weapon. Winchester repeaters have been used on the prairies for buffalo hunting ever since they were first invented, by Indians, Half-breeds and white men, in preference to any others, and there have been few complaints of their getting out of order, although buffalo hunting is as rough on a rifle as soldiering. The mounted men, for numberless reasons, should be armed with repeaters. The express Winchester is much stronger, carries further and shoots a larger ball than those in general use for so long, and unless some repeater can be found having better qualities it should be retained as the arm of the mounted men, and in no case should its extra cost cause it to be exchanged for a breech-loader.

THE WAR.

SINCE the commencement of the North-West rebellion there has been an unfortunate tendency on the part of the government and its officials to belittle its importance, and a desire to refrain from spending the cents at the beginning which would have saved the dollars in the end. It must be clear by this time, however, that no matter how much the government or its officials may wish to ignore the trouble that that course will not cause it to cease. On the contrary the longer this is continued the more the trouble will spread, and the greater will be the difficulty and cost of putting an end to it. The promptitude with which volunteers were forwarded from the east in the early stages of the outbreak was most commendable, and no doubt was a great surprise to the rebel party, who expected to have the game entirely in their own hands until navigation opened on lake Superior. By that time they would have secured control of the whole Saskatchewan country, and could use it as a base of operations where they could keep their families safely, and where their friends from the States could rally. That scheme has vanished, however. The principal points on the Saskatchewan, excepting Pitt, are now garrisoned by volunteers in sufficient force to withstand all, or almost all, attacks, and the rebels are consequently hampered in that freedom of action which they would otherwise have had. In this matter they have certainly been out-generated.

At the same time, if it was not evident before it must be now that if effective work is to be done against the Indians by the offensive being assumed, something must be done more than has been done. That the volunteer infantry have shown good marching qualities must be universally admitted. Good time has been made from Swift Current to Battleford, and from Calgary to Edmonton. But there is a vast difference between marching to a fixed point over a travelled road, and marching after a moving camp of Indians across country. If the Indians were on foot, as they are far more used to travelling than the volunteers, the latter could not hope to overtake them, but when the Indians are mounted as they are, with the horses which they have stolen, infantry are practically useless in the field against them. Being able to move so much more quickly than the troops they can give battle or not as they please, choosing their own course and their own grounds thereby always throwing the necessity of attack upon the volunteers, and being able to make a safe retreat if defeated. Besides, all the time they are in a position to break lines of communication, cut off stragglers or small parties, and in everything take the best end of the fighting. If any person in the government or out of it has had an idea that the Indians will not improve every advantage of which they are possessed, the lists of killed and wounded in the encounters that have taken place should disabuse his mind of it. What the Indians lack in skill or generalship will be supplied by recruits in their ranks of other classes from both sides of the line. The experience gained by them in fighting United States troops will be turned to good account, and the experience of the latter should be turned to account by the Canadian authorities.

It may cost more in the beginning to put mounted men than infantry in the field, but it will not cost nearly as much in the end. The difference is that the money spent on the infantry is to a great extent wasted, while every dollar intelligently spent on the cavalry counts. Cavalry, or mounted infantry, if provided with better horses than those owned by the Indians, as they naturally would be, and having no families to move, could out-march the Indians, and would have the same advantages over them that they now possess over the infantry. Then it would only be a question of numbers, while now it is a question of time. The cold and hunger of winter must be waited for to do the work that should be ended in the early summer at the furthest, and many lives must be sacrificed, much property destroyed and much loss accrue to business in the meantime.

It is true that Canada has no large cavalry force, but she should have. Let one, two, three or four thousand, or as many more men as necessary, be enlisted for this special

service for one, two or three years, as circumstances require. Let good inducements as to pay and land grants be offered, so as to secure the best possible class of men. Let them be mounted, armed and equipped with the best horses, saddles and rifles that money can buy, let them be placed under command of Col. MacLeod, Major Walsh, or some other man who has had experience in the North-West, and in whom his men would have full confidence. Let them have a few mountain howitzers and gattlings, enlist three or four hundred Iroquois to root Big Bear and his gang out of the woods, and with these and the garrisons now in the country it would not take many months, or, what is of more importance, many lives, to settle the Indian question permanently and satisfactorily, and at a far less cost than it can ever be done by the present method.

Let it be thoroughly understood that there is only one way of settling this Indian question properly. It may be true that the method of administering Indian affairs has been the cause of the outbreak, but it is also true that once the Indians have risen no amount of petting or promises will keep them within bounds again. Nothing but fear, or the inability to make trouble, will have the required effect. They have shed the blood of many innocent people, and until they are shown forcibly and completely that they are not masters of the situation, there is no possibility of white people living in the country in that peace formerly enjoyed, now so rudely broken, and which is so necessary to progress and prosperity. Cost what it may it is cheaper to crush the rising than to deal with it in any other way, and the more forcibly and completely it is crushed the less it will cost and the less injurious will be its effects.

NORRIS & CAREY

GENERAL MERCHANTS

EDMONTON,

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

LOOK OUT FOR

A. MACDONALD & CO.

(They are now

PREPARED TO DO THE THING FINE

VERY FINE--

IN THE

GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, AND

BOOT & SHOE

LINE.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

25 Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO

A LARGER GARRISON.

On Wednesday afternoon last a deputation consisting of Messrs J. Brown, J. Cameron, and J. A. McDougall presented the following petition to Major General Strange, in command of the Alberta field force:

"We the undersigned inhabitants of Edmonton district, having heard of your determination to remove all the troops stationed in Edmonton except one company of the 65th battalion, beg to state for your consideration the following facts:

1. Before your arrival we had a garrison in the H. B. fort of forty-five men, all of whom were armed and who were well supplied with ammunition for their rifles and the two cannon at the fort, and moreover the merchants of Edmonton had also a very large supply of powder and ball.

2. Since your arrival we learn that about 20 of the rifles which had been furnished to the garrison out of the H. B. stores here have been appropriated for the use of men accompanying your expedition down the river; and that nearly all the ammunition, fixed or otherwise, and all the trade balls procurable from our merchants, and also a large portion, if not all, of the ammunition prepared by the garrison themselves for home defence has been appropriated for the use of the expedition.

3. That the said garrison and the number of other men available for home defence, insufficient as they were before, have been rendered even more so, and been seriously weakened and reduced, inasmuch (a) as a large portion of said garrison has gone east with your expedition, either as scouts or teamsters, (b) many others are about to leave in charge of the scows and small boats, and (c) still others are now engaged on the projected telegraph line between here and Calgary, so that defenceless as we were before, we shall be still more so immediately after your departure, and instead of being furnished with additional arms and ammunition as so urgently requested of the government by the magistrates of Edmonton, in pursuance of the public meeting held here in the beginning of April last, we shall be practically stripped of what arms and ammunition we before had.

4. In view of the following reasons (a) that this the most important place, is the only point along the whole North Saskatchewan river which has not yet suffered attack; (b) that we are surrounded on every side by numerous Indians, some of them already hostile, and the remainder restive, and (c) that the Indians being accustomed to a method of transmitting intelligence marvellous for its accuracy and rapidity, your departure and our defenceless condition will at once be known amongst them, it is absolutely necessary as a precautionary measure that more troops should be left with us and that we ourselves should be properly armed and liberally supplied with fixed ammunition; and this not only for the protection of our lives and property, but that we may be auxiliary to such garrison as may be left here. You yourself must be aware that the preservation of private property means not merely benefit to the owners thereof, but also the cutting off of supplies from the enemy, and tends consequently to the more speedy crushing of the rebellion.

We therefore beg earnestly to request (1) That until the present troubles are past at least three companies of troops be left with us as a garrison, (2) and that we ourselves may be forthwith furnished with proper arms and be liberally supplied with the necessary ammunition therefor.

(Signed) JOHN BROWN,
JOHN CAMERON,
J. A. McDUGALL,

For the people of Edmonton.

The deputation was well received by Gen. Strange, and the following reply was received next day:

EDMONTON, May 15th, 1885.

GENTLEMEN—I cannot cripple the expedition which I am ordered to carry through, by leaving more troops at Edmonton.

You will bear in mind that besides the company of the 65th battalion and the Edmonton volunteer company left in Hudson's Bay fort, Edmonton, there is also another company of the 65th, with a small detachment of police, at Ft. Saskatchewan, as well as a half company of the 65th at government farm. I have ordered detachment of Alberta rifles under Lieut. Dunne to patrol in your neighborhood until the arrival of the 4th company W. L. I, which is reported to have left Calgary on the 7th and they cannot now be very far from Edmonton, and they are being followed by two more companies W. L. I. to leave Calgary with convoy of provisions to-morrow. Since my arrival I have not ceased to telegraph pointing out the necessity of supplying arms to the citizens to protect themselves. I have this day received by telegram from Gen. Middleton information that he has ordered one hundred stand of arms for the Edmonton Home Guards. I have improved and left directions for the still further improvement of the defences of Ft. Edmonton, which I trust you will assist in carrying out. I notice with surprise and regret that few of the names appended to this petition appear on the roll of the Home

Guard as it exists at present. There are a few stand of rifles still unappropriated, besides the two cannon which require gun detachments, for which volunteers should offer and be drilled. Those willing to assist in the construction of the extra defences will, I trust, send their names to Major Griesbach, N. W. M. P., an experienced officer with local knowledge, to whom is entrusted the command of the district in my absence.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
T. B. STRANGE,
Commanding Alberta District.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A. B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Services at other places as follows: Belmont, Jan. 11, 25, Feb. 8, 22, March 8, 22 at 2.30 p.m. Clover Bar, Jan. 18, Feb. 15 at 2.30 p.m. Sturgeon river, Feb. 1, March 1 at 3 p.m. Ft. Saskatchewan Jan. 11, Feb. 8, March 8 at 10 a.m. No morning service in Edmonton on the mornings on which service is held at Ft. Saskatchewan.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having had the honor to be your first choice as representative of this district in the North-West council, I now offer myself for re-election. What my course has been you know, and should you approve of it so far as to elect me again you may depend that it will not be altered. My voice and vote will always be found on the side of the North-West settler no matter who or what may oppose. In the passage of ordinances and the distribution of funds the interests of this district will receive my fullest and most careful attention.

Believing that the people of the North-West have the same rights as Canadians elsewhere in Canada, for the full exercise of which they are now fitted by numbers and intelligence—and believing further that the exercise of these rights is necessary to the proper development of the country—I shall press: For such changes in the North-West council as shall make every member directly responsible to the people—and to them alone—as is the case in the legislative assemblies of the provinces; For the extension of the powers of the council to the limits allowed the legislatures of the provinces; For a revenue from the federal treasury on the same terms and of the same proportionate amount as is allowed the several provinces; and For representation of the people of the territories in the federal parliament as is allowed the people of the provinces.

Until the territories have been accorded parliamentary representation, I consider it an important part of the duty of the council to publicly represent the views of the people on such matters as immediately concern their interests, but at present are under the sole control of the federal government.

Of these matters the most important I believe to be: The settlement upon equitable and liberal terms of the claims of all parties who have taken up land in any district before the establishment of a land office, and also of the claims of half-breeds entitled to consideration according to the terms granted the half-breeds of Manitoba; The survey of the leading trails as permanent highways, and especially the survey and improvement of the Bow river trail throughout its entire length; The holding of colonization land, timber and mineral speculators to their agreements with the government, or the cancellation of those agreements by the government; The abolition of the dues on settlers' wood and hay, at least in this district; The alteration of the system of reserving alternate sections throughout the country for sale, to a system of reserving alternate quarter sections to be sold as pre-emptions to the settlers on the adjoining homestead quarter sections; The opening of a railway outlet by way of Hudson's Bay; and the enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law throughout the territories until a majority of the people have declared against it by a direct vote.

Yours,
FRANK OLIVER.



NOTICE.

To Millers and others within the North-West territories, and in Manitoba west of the 1st principal meridian only.

Sealed tenders accompanied by one hundred pound samples, and endorsed "Tenders for Flour," will be received at the under-mentioned Indian Agencies in the North-West Territories up to noon of Thursday, the thirtieth day of April 1885.

Agent,	Agency.
H. Martineau,	Manitoba house,
L. W. Herchmer,	Birtle.
A. McDonald,	Indian Head.
J. A. Macrae,	Carlton.
J. M. Rae,	Battleford.
T. T. Quinn,	Fort Pitt.
W. Anderson,	Edmonton.
M. Berg,	Blackfoot Crossing.
W. Pocklington,	Fort MacLeod.

Forms of tender giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity, and points of delivery of flour required, may be had on application to any of the above-named agents, or from the Indian commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the agents or of the Indian commissioner for distribution to intending tenderers. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian agent for the district, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the department. If the tenderer prefers to do so he may deposit with the agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any chartered bank in Canada to an equal amount. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tenderer is required to show in his tender the full value of all the flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract or his tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the department, for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

Tenderers residing near one agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another agency further distant, may deposit the tender and samples for the most distant at the nearest of the agencies specified above, or with the Indian commissioner at Regina.

Samples of flour will be returned if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers on their application, and the sample submitted by a successful tenderer may be counted by him as a delivery on account of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for their flour to be forwarded at once from railway stations to its destination in the government warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Dy. Supt. General of
Indian Affairs.
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 31st January, 1885.

POSTPONEMENT.

The time for receiving the tenders invited in the above advertisement is hereby extended to the 15th May, 1885.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Minister of
Indian Affairs.

NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON,
Opposite Post Office,
CALGARY.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

HOTELS.

GERALDHOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

C. DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

D. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Rectory.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCauley.

X. ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

STRANG & COMPANY, successors to Banatyne & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. 323 Main street, Winnipeg. Special attention to shipping "permit orders."

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cockshutt plow company, of Bradford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Renfrew Fruit and Floral company, Waba Nurseries (the most northern nursery in Canada) growers of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and green-house plants, adapted for northern climate.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district,
G. A. BLAKE,
Belmont farm.

THE RED COATS.

The third detachment of troops arrived from Calgary on Sunday afternoon last, and camped below the fort. They comprised Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 companies of the Winnipeg Light Infantry, 160 men, 50 men of the Alberta Mounted Rifles, and 72 transport wagons and carts. The Light Infantry were accompanied by their life and drum band. A large number of the residents of Edmonton met them at the river bank, and cheered them heartily. The force left Calgary about 3 p. m., on Thursday, April 29th, and reached Red Deer on the Sunday following at 8 a. m. Finished crossing the Red Deer at 2 p. m., Tuesday the 6th, having been delayed by repairing the scow. The march was commenced at 6 o'clock every morning and a fraction over 20 miles a day covered. The men arrived in good health and spirits. The mounted men complained seriously of their saddles, many of which were broken and rendered useless on the march in. The force was under command of Lieut. Colonel Osborne Smith, who is also Lieut. Colonel of the Light Infantry. The mounted men were under Major Hutton and the transport service under Capt. Hamilton, transport and supply officer to Gen. Strange's brigade. The officers of the Light Infantry here are: Lieut. Col. Osborne Smith, Major Thibault, Adjutant, C. Constantine; Quartermaster, Capt. Latouche Tupper; Sgt. Major, P. Lawlor; Paymaster, Capt. E. Leacock; Surgeon, Dr. Pennefather; hospital surgeon, G. Pennefather; Gouling, McKenzie and McDonald, assistants; No. 1 company, Capt. Pilsworth, Lieuts. Sutherland and McBeth; No. 2 company, Captain Canavan, Lieuts. Thirkell and Currie; No. 3 company, Capt. F. I. Clarke, Lieuts. Alexander and Brooks; No. 5 company, Capt. Wade, Lieuts. Mills and Norquay. The mounted rifles are commanded by Major Hutton, Lieuts. Dunne and Lauder, Quartermaster French, Sgt. Major Shaw, Staff Sgt. McColby and Sgt. Lemoine. They are armed with the 45 calibre Winchester and revolvers. The wagon train comprised a large number of mule teams, and were piloted over the road by J. Smith; T. Lynch, wagon boss.

Col. Otter's force left Swift Current on April 14th, lost three days crossing the South Branch, and reached Battleford on April 24th, 10 days altogether. Brought in supplies from Indian reserve on 25th, and attacked the Indians on May 3rd. He was defeated, but attacked them again on the 5th with more favorable results. Whether successful or not Otter and his force get around at a lively rate.

The number of white people killed since the beginning of the North-West rising counts up as follows: Duck lake, 12 killed and 3 died of wounds; Battleford rising, 3 killed; Frog lake, 9 killed, 1 died since; Ft. Pitt, 2 killed; South Branch fight, 7 killed, 3 died of wounds; Otter's first fight at Battleford, 8 killed. Total up to May 4th, 48.

The papers have been publishing portraits of Big Bear lately from a group taken at Ft. Pitt last summer by Mr. Soule. Unfortunately for accuracy, the member of the group taken for Big Bear is really Little Pine. Big Bear is grossly flattered by the mistake.

Rev. John McLean, Methodist missionary at the Blood reserve, says that the Indians are thoroughly posted on war matters on the Saskatchewan, and that the young men are ready for war, while the old ones talk peace.

The Halifax battalion for North-West service numbers 350 men. They comprise 150 men from the Princess Louise Fusiliers, 100 from the 63rd rifles, 86 from the garrison artillery, and 16 staff sergeants and orderlies.

Capt. Moore, of Prince Albert, was not wounded in the Duck lake fight as seriously as reported. His leg was broken below the knee and was not amputated. He had almost recovered at last accounts.

The 9th Battalion, Quebec, arrived in Calgary on April 29th. They numbered 280 men. Two companies are to be stationed at McLeod and one at Gleichen. The remainder are for Edmonton.

Mr. Caron lately stated in the house of Commons that troops on North-West service were not allowed liquor rations, nor were they allowed to take any as private supplies.

On March 28 there were 250 police and 550 civilians fortified in Prince Albert in a cord wood fort 100 yards square. About 250 civilians were armed.

A great riot took place in Cork, Ireland, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The mob held the streets against the police.

The 9th battalion of Quebec was in Winnipeg on April 20th, also 50 men of the Quebec cavalry school, the Halifax battalion and the 7th of London.

The Russians have been blasting their iron-clads out of the ice, getting them ready for active service.

Gen. Middleton marched on Gabriel's crossing on the 7th. Engagement expected on the 8th.

Large numbers of teams are being hired in Manitoba and Dakota for North-West service.

Reported that 100 U. S. Indians passed Turtle Mountain lately on the way to join Riel.

Navigation on the Red River was open six miles below Selkirk on April 28th.

The Manitoba North-Western will be completed to Birtle this year.

Four companies of infantry are to be raised in North Essex, Ont.

Sweden is preparing for war.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, May 15th, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	62	28
Sunday,	73	20
Monday,	74	36
Tuesday,	75	39
Wednesday,	71	39
Thursday,	72	48
Friday,	67	30

Barometer falling, 27.685.

THE STALLION RUPERT will make the following rounds during the present season: Edmonton at Jasper house stable on Friday, May 15th; Clover Bar, Chas. Stewart's stable, Tuesday, May 19th; and at the same places on every Tuesday and Friday during the season. On other days he will be at W. Rowland's stable, Turnip lake. Terms—season \$10. Rupert is dark brown in color, 16 hands high, native, from imported stock, and is a first class general purpose horse. SIMON MCGILLIVRAY.

BIG REDUCTION.

JOHN SINCLAIR
GENERAL MERCHANT,
EDMONTON.

Now offers great bargains in his well assorted stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY,
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Trusting that in future as in the past the public will favor him with their very liberal patronage.

Furs and produce of all kinds taken.

Special Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

NOW IS THE TIME

AND

JNO. A. McDUGALL & CO'S

IS THE PLACE

TO BUY

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, shapes and sizes, and

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD.

FOR CASH.

JOHN A. McDUGALL & CO.

FOR SALE.—Beauty of Hebron Potatoes. 100 bushels at \$1 a bushel. Apply to M. GROAT.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Point le Pez, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

NOTICE.—When the mail from Calgary arrives later than five o'clock in the afternoon, the post office will be closed until seven o'clock the next morning. All matter to be posted if not delivered at the office promptly before the time of closing the mail will be left over until next mail. A. D. OSBORNE, postmaster.

SEED OATS.—New White Egyptian Side Oat, Frost proof; most prolific; twelve bushels grown from ten pounds of seed. Only small quantity for sale this season. SEED POTATOES.—New White Elephant; equal in quality to Beauty of Hebron; much larger and more prolific; 100 pounds grown from 1 pound planted; very few for sale. Samples to be seen at ROSS BROTHERS', Timmins.

CAUTION.—I having heard Thomas Smith of Edmonton, North-West territories, thresher, pretends to have in his possession a paper or document purporting to be an I. O. U., Due bill, Cheque, Note or draft said to be signed and given by me in favor of said Smith, I hereby caution the public against negotiating or in any way dealing with the same, as I have no knowledge of ever having given or signed any such paper or document. Dated at Edmonton aforesaid this 27th day of March, A.D. 1885. A. D. OSBORNE.

THE RENFREW FRUIT AND FLORAL COY., GROWERS OF Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Greenhouse plants.

With proper care these fruit trees are warranted to grow in any part of Canada. Cuttings, Seedlings, young Grafted Trees, Strawberry Plants, etc., by mail, express, or freight.

Roses by mail a specialty.
WABA NURSERIES,
Arnprior, Ont.
The most northern nursery in Canada.



NOTICE.

I am authorized to state to whom it may concern, that, "No objections to the report of the Land Board have been received from any of the Edmonton settlers, at the office of the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, and that the complaint as made will be considered."

per order,

P. V. GAUVREAU,
A. D. L.

Dominion Lands Office,
Edmonton, 27th March, 1885.
153 P.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

Principal: The Rev. W. R. Flett, B.A. (Cantab) F.C.S., late Foundation Scholar of Sidney College, Cambridge, England.

The next term begins on Monday, January 12th, 1885.

Besides the ordinary subjects read at a public school, each pupil is taught the elements of scientific agriculture.

A laboratory is provided where the principles of elementary qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis are taught.

Special evening lectures to students reading for the matriculation examination of the University of Saskatchewan.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. The Principal Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, Sask.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE

making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. C. WILSON.

SEEDS.

Agricultural, Garden and Flower seeds. Clover, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass seeds.

Carefully selected Seed Grains.

Tree seeds.

Our illustrated catalogue and wholesale price list mailed free on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO.,
473, Main street,
Winnipeg.

Address, P. O. Box 184.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—

making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house. Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.